

# THE TIMES DAILY MAGAZINE PAGE

## Suggestions For Care of Garden Plants and Shrubs Given By Federal Experts

Department of Agriculture Specialties Answer Inquiries as to Proper Protection Against Winter Weather in Latitude of Washington.

**M**ANY inquiries come to the Department of Agriculture regarding the protection of garden plants and shrubs during the winter. Such flowers as peonies and hollyhocks will come up again the following year if they are properly protected during the winter, while others like cannas and dahlias, which are more accustomed to warm climates, must have their roots or bulbs dug up and stored in a cellar. The department's specialists give the following suggestions for "putting the garden to bed."

**Hardy Perennials**—Cover hardy perennials, such as peonies, larkspurs, hollyhocks, columbines, iris, platycodon, and perennial poppies, with a good coating of manure or other litter to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. In more southern localities this will hold the frost in the ground and keep the plant from alternately freezing and thawing. In more northern regions the manure will protect the plant from freezing to a depth that will cut off its water supply.

**Hydrangeas and Cannas**—Cannas and dahlias—As soon as the tops of cannas, dahlias, gladioli, calladiums and similar plants are killed by frost, dig up the roots or bulbs of the tops of cannas, dahlias, gladioli, calladiums and similar plants and store them in a cellar or other place where the temperature should never go below 50 or above 60 degrees. Do not shake any more earth from the clumps of cannas and dahlias than is necessary in removing them from the ground. Place the plants on racks or in slatted boxes so the air may circulate freely through them. No frost must reach the roots nor must they become too warm or dry.

**Hydrangeas**—Hydrangeas (semi-herbaceous) in the South will last through the winter from the door if properly cared for. The tops should be protected with straw or brush. This may be held in place about the

bushes with a little manure or straw. The flower buds of the hydrangeas form in the fall, and this cover will keep them from winter-killing while shielding the bush from winds and sun.

As a rule shrubs should not be trimmed in the fall. This process is timely immediately after the blooming period, if this is in the spring, as in the case of the snowball. If the shrubs bloom in the fall, as do some hydrangeas, the rose or Sharon, and some lilacs, they should not be cut directly after blooming, but in the spring of the following year. Lilacs, snowballs, and mock orange should be left alone during the winter, being neither trimmed nor covered with straw and manure.

**Care of Roses**—Roses—Almost all kinds of roses are hardy in the vicinity of Washington, and St. Louis, and to the south of a line drawn between these points. From Washington northward local conditions influence the successful cultivation of certain varieties. Varieties such as the hybrid-perpetual, tea, and hybrid-teas, in the vicinity of Washington need merely a little manure on the ground to prevent alternate freezing and thawing.

Mounds of earth about six or eight inches in height should be drawn about the roots of the bushes to keep them from mice. As an added protection against mice, permit the ground to freeze slightly before winter protection is supplied. In fact, roses should not be protected until after the first light freeze, which may be expected in Washington about the first of December. Climbing roses—Climbing roses usually need no protection during the winter in this latitude, unless they are a particularly tender variety. Where it is possible to do so, remove climbing roses from their supports, and cover the branches with a little dirt. A little fall trimming might be desirable to lessen the weight of the branches on the ground. Such side branches as are not to be needed for next season's blooming may be cut off.

## Brotherhood of Language a Factor in Preventing War, Esperantists Say

Hyman Levine Narrates Some Incidents That Indicate How Scientific Language Has Softened War's Horrors.

**O**n Battlefield and In Hospital Fellowship Has Been Developed and Practical Value Demonstrated, Asserts Lecturer and Teacher of Esperanto.

**E**SPERANTISTS look forward to the future with the hope that their language will eventually be a strong factor in preventing another war. There is always a bond of sympathy between those speaking the same language.

Such was the statement made today by Hyman Levine, who is to speak on "Esperanto at Work" at the Public Library this evening. In further explanation he continued:

There is ample proof for what I have said. You know the way that the people speaking English are at heart sympathetic with the English in this war, while the German speaking people sympathize with the Germans. To be sure, the causes of war are largely economic, but a common speech would do much to obviate the difficulties which may insure the unpleasantness between nations.

**Brotherhood of Speech**—Esperanto has already been invaluable since the beginning of the present war. It so happened that a congress of Esperantists was scheduled to begin its sessions at Paris on August 4, 1914, just two days before the outbreak of the war. Even at that time 3,700 delegates had assembled. Though a number were called home to military service, the congress proceeded. It was the first time that the best of friends, and their brotherhood of speech came to rescue more than once when it was necessary to do so, to remove climbing roses from their supports, and cover the branches with a little dirt. A little fall trimming might be desirable to lessen the weight of the branches on the ground. Such side branches as are not to be needed for next season's blooming may be cut off.

There are other cases where the practical side of Esperanto has been proved. It has frequently occurred that when the Russians took a number of German prisoners and found it difficult to communicate with them, they chose a German who spoke Esperanto and communicated with his comrades through him. Numbers of times Esperantists have been able to secure unusually good treatment for Esperantist prisoners of other nationalities.

At present there are several Red Cross ambulances operating along the western battle lines with doctors and nurses speaking Esperanto. By a series of sixty-one lectures an English Esperantist raised a fund for purchasing ambulances and further assisting Red Cross work.

**Practical Value**—Much practical assistance has been given by Esperantists in supplying news of friends and relatives to soldiers in the contending armies. More than 300 men have volunteered their services in this work, which is carried on in Switzerland, at Geneva, I think. The Swiss government carries such mail free, and has donated the use of government buildings for the purpose.

You may conceive what has been accomplished when I tell you that in the three months from last October to last January the committee of 200 communicated with 300,000 prisoners and 17,000 other soldiers wrote 750,000 letters, and issued 154,000 printed forms and forwarded 788,000 packages, 370,000 clippings from newspapers, and 400,000 francs (\$80,000) in cash. Esperantists subscribed 100,000 francs, or \$20,000, for this. Americans contributed 30,000 francs.

**Issue Bulletins**—At the beginning of the war Germany found some difficulty in transmitting her official announcements of what the armies were accomplishing. At length the Esperanto societies of the empire began issuing bulletins on yellow paper, giving the authorized account of progress in all campaigns. These were so satisfactory that the German government began issuing illustrated bulletins, semi-monthly, in Esperanto. For people in the empire these cost four



HYMAN LEVINE.

marks, or \$1, a year. Those outside the empire receive copies free on request.

I have heard so many say that Esperanto would have been exceedingly helpful at the time of the women's peace congress at The Hague that it would have been able to shorten the deliberations to one day, according to Mrs. Louis E. Post, one of the Washington delegates. As it was, it was necessary to translate everything into French, English, and German, the three official languages.

**Value of Language**—In order to estimate the value of the universal language at the present time, Mr. Levine was asked to give some idea of the number of people who spoke Esperanto, and the countries that had adopted it most enthusiastically.

About 4,000,000 speak Esperanto today, he replied. Strange to say, the three countries where it is in most general use are China, South America, and Russia. In China and other parts of the Orient it is a favorite language for the educated classes and the Esperanto associations publish several newspapers in China alone.

The use of Esperanto for the German official bulletins practically gives it the sanction of the government as a medium for international communication. Argentina and France have also approved it.

The language itself is a composite of the best words from various languages—English, French, German, and Spanish. They are selected in the order of their importance in use. If a root word is found in all three tongues in most common use on the continent—English, French, and German—it is probable that the same word will be taken over into Esperanto. For example, there is Latin "tea," which is "tea" in French, and "tee" in German. The Esperanto is "teo."

**Natural Democracy**—Practically all the words are traceable to the English, which, in turn, is traceable to Latin, so Esperanto may be called a modernized Latin with none of its irregularities. It is distinctly modern, artificial yet natural, simple, yet precise. Each word means one thing and only one. Every word is pronounced as spelled, and spelled as pronounced.

The chief reason we have to hope that Esperanto will have a universal appeal is the natural democracy that exists today. It is a language easily learned—another advantage. I was able to speak it after a few weeks of private study. The Esperanto grammar can be read in a couple of hours. The language is not beautiful, but we are looking for use, not beauty, as a means of promoting a feeling of brotherhood.

In conclusion, I would say that Esperanto is an international necessity for conferences, for use in the wireless and the telephone, for the practice of medicine and engineering.

### The Things Divine.

These are the things I hold divine:  
A trusting child's hand laid in mine,  
Rich brown earth and wind-tossed trees,  
The taste of grapes and the drone of bees,  
A rhythmic scallion, long June days,  
A rose-begged lass and lover's lays,  
The welcome smile on neighbor's face,  
Cool, wide hills and open places,  
Breeze-blown fields of silver rye,  
The wild, sweet note of a plover's cry,  
Fresh spring showers and a scent of box,  
The soft pale tint of the garden phlox,  
Lilacs blooming, a drowsy noon,  
A light of goose and an autumn moon,  
Rolling meadows and storm-washed heights,  
A fountain's murmur on summer night,  
A dappled fawn in the forest hush,  
Simple words and the song of a thrush,  
Rose-red dawn and a mate to share  
With comrades soul my gay fare,  
A waiting fire when the twilight ends,  
A gallant heart and the voice of friends.  
—Jean Brooke Burt, in the Outlook.

## "Evil Eye" Superstition Explained By Scientist As Based Upon Fact

By DR. LEONARD KEENE HIRSHBERG.

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**T**HE explanation of the superstition known as the evil eye, like many another strange and unreasonable human fear, has just been hit upon by Lawrence Wroth, of Johns Hopkins. He declares that it is founded upon a real fact.

If Mr. Wroth's discovery is verified, those who are the innocent, but none the less serious causes of unpleasant events—blamed upon the evil eye—must submit to complete isolation and quarantine.

It may amaze you to learn that there is only one person in the hundred who is free from superstitions, and even that one very likely will not sit down with thirteen at the table or begin any new enterprise on a Friday.

Prof. Sigmund Freud, of Vienna, was one of the first matter-of-fact psychologists to explain to the satisfaction of skeptical, materialistic science why salt spilled foreshadowed a quarrel.

When you spill salt it is evidence that your thoughts and emotions are not given over entirely to the business in hand. In other words, definitely tangible attention to your unconscious impulses and fears are at work in your inner mind. You stumble, blunder, twinkle or slip of the pen or tongue, which is in this instance salt-spilling, indicates an impending and real disappointment or quarrel.

**Possible Explanation**—You are not efficiently yourself. What seems to be an isolated inconsequential, or unlinked act, is directly related to a subsequent disaster. To believe that salt spill points to the after-crisis is not superstition at all. There is here a physical sequence. Both are effects of a greater basic cause, namely, the hidden, unconscious fear.

Thus coming events actually cast their shadows before.

Heavenly powers, the hating, mocking, and patronizing laughter of laboratory workers throughout the world, many peasants of Germany, southern Europe, and our own South maintain the existence of individuals who leave behind a trail of ill-health, accident, disease and death in their wake.

It seems that the error lies only in blaming the "guilty" one's eye. The guilt is present, but the person who thus devastates the health of the stricken one is innocent of any motive or intention of doing harm.

Evidently, those convicted of the "evil eye" superstition, according to the

### Answers to Health Questions

**Q.** M. M.—I am troubled with "nervous dyspepsia of the stomach." I find that every morning after arriving at work I am troubled with headaches, for which I take —, but the ill effect continues. What will you prescribe?

**A.** The remedy you mention contains drugs that make one feel good, but destroy the red blood corpuscles and cause deterioration of the heart muscles, if taken often.

### PERSONAL ADVICE.

Readers desiring advice should remember:  
1. To address inquiries to Dr. L. K. Hirschberg, care of The Washington Times.  
2. To enclose a stamped and addressed envelope if a personal reply is desired.

## Craze For Patchwork Returns

Quilting Bee Promises to Return As Patching Becomes Fine Art.

By MARGARET MASON.

Good gracious, can it really be this season that we're going to see the good old-fashioned quilting bee? Replace the favored tango too? It certainly looks so to me!

**NEW YORK, Oct. 14.**—The newest bee in midday's bonnet is a mighty old one—the quilting bee, if you please. At least a perfect passion for this old-time handwork is sweeping over the modern hearth and now no home is complete without a bit of handsome quilting. Smoking has been laid aside and patching up has become a fine art.

Several of the smart specialty shops in Fifth avenue are showing some delightfully artistic and wonderfully attractive things in the quilting line.

There are, first of all, the large bed quilts done on unbleached muslin, with applique designs of old-fashioned hollyhocks in lovely rose pinks and greens and the whole quilt bound in an inch wide binding of green. Then there is the morning glory design in shades of blue and lavender. The hollyhock design and colors are perhaps the most effective, and there are also covers for chairs, table covers and even curtains in the same patterns, the latter appliqued work design being attached on by hand.

There are even tea napkins with tiny patches of red and green and set on in one corner like a cluster of two cherries with a binding of the red around the top. The set of these napkins there are only two of like coloring in the dozen, some of the cherries being wildly futuristic in gorgeous yellow, bright purple and green blues and all combined with the green for leaves.

Burning quilted pillows there are, their elaborately quilted cream colored backgrounds brightened with intricate patchwork designs of filled baskets of fruit or flowers, sprays of varicolored grapes and the hollyhock designs and morning glory wreaths of the bed. The pillow is of course bound in the inevitable strip of plain color.

Aside from cunning aprons made

on heavy linen like the tea napkins the quilting had many a lovely woman in any more personal spot than her household furnishings as it will not doubt be a bit of a question of time when her ingenuity will turn this quaint art to good sartorial account. Especially for the kiddies are its possibilities manifold in the form of gay little jumpers, aprons and cunning washable bonnets and hats, the only sets including the little bed spread and the quilted side protectors are adorable and for the few folk the floral designs vary with charmingly often unclassified fauna, cute cubist ducks and doggies and bunnies pink, blue and green, defying in the snug security of their carefully quilted stitching the inquisitive prying of infantile fingers.

### The God of Battles.

Robert Service, the Canadian writer, who is at present engaged in Red Cross work in France, has sent to the Paris correspondent of an English paper what he describes as "the best war poem I have seen."

The verses, which Mr. Service says were found by a French priest on the body of an English soldier killed at the Marne, runs as follows:

They say that war is Hell, the great accuser,  
The sin impossible to be forgiven;  
Yes, I can look upon it as the worst,  
And still see blue in Heaven.

For when I note how nobly nature's form  
Under the war's red rain, I deem it true  
That He who made the earthquake and the storm  
Perchance made battles, too.

As a matter of fact, the lines were written in a time of profound peace, like most good war poems, and by a man who was an accomplished, not a soldier. Their author was Dr. Alexander, the late lord primate of Ireland, and they were first published some seven or eight years ago.—Manchester Guardian.

## Vanishing Art of Soup-Making

Return of the Stock Pot Will Restore Economy, Make For Nourishing Meals, Satisfy the Appetite and Insure Variety.

By MRS. CHRISTINE FREDERICK

(Copyright, 1915, by Mrs. Christine Frederick.)

**E**VERY once in a while a row of figures is poked under one's nose when some investigator of the poor announces that the average salary of men in low-paid industries is \$60, and even less. And yet, on this sum, they may raise a family of really healthy children. Those of us on another level, and are inclined frankly to doubt the learned gentleman's figures. Why, how can they live? What do they have to eat? It's simply impossible to get a dinner for a little sum!

But even though our standards and theirs may differ, one of the chief factors in the low-cost meal of humble people is soup. To us who think of soup as a dainty, houlion-cupful to precede a six-course dinner-soup is just an appetizer. But in the category of foods of the humble class, soup takes the first place, and it is on soup that the Russian peasant subsists; that the French family lives. Yes, soup is the world-wide international dish, and it is only we, the parvenu nation, that scorn it.

The modern housekeeper says that

up the growing child is the cream soup, with its fat and protein and starch.

### Install the Stock-Pot.

It is trite to say that a soup-stock-pot is an essential, but evidently few city dwellers have one. Judging from the way that the tail of the porterhouse steak and the bones from the mutton chop or rib roast are heaped into the garbage can, a scum-soup-pot, into which one can drop every shred of vegetable remnant, every scrap of bone and what remains of a bit of cold cereal left over—that makes for real economy.

Russian borsch—have you ever eaten it?—beets and meat balls and all. Lentil soup with frankfurters—doesn't it make you hungry? Cream of corn soup with toasted croutons—doesn't it warm and comfort you? Puree of salmon—plain vegetable—nourishing barley or pea—what more royal dish than a generous potful? Do not forget either the humble split pea made with the discarded ham shank, or the pibelian black bean soup, which will warm the cockles of your heart better than an eight-course banquet. Install the stock-pot today!

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## Think of Marigold as a Great Food

It is just that. Marigold is rich in protein, the element that builds flesh, and makes blood. Besides, it is a dainty, flavory-good spread for bread, for biscuits, for muffins. It puts the final appetizing touch into a baked potato, and it's just great on griddle-hot batter-cakes.

## Marigold Margarine

is all that you can ask in purity. It's clean, wholesome, inviting. It's made with every possible care; in orderly, spotless, white-tile churneries. Marigold is a quality food, made for particular folk like you—and one trial will give it a permanent place in your home. Good dealers everywhere sell Marigold.

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